

The championship game was won 2 to 1 by the Commandos under the leadership of Head Coach Russ Plummer and Assistant Coach Darren Frank. Goals were made by seniors Jeff Cundiff and Dylan Brown. Other team members include seniors Ryan Brody, David Kopko, Ryan McComas, Leif Sherry, Clark Hastings, Ian Cummings, and Ben Meyer; juniors Danny O'Keefe, Doug Ziegler, and Michael Rose; and sophomores Joe Carmack, Ryan Alexander, Travis Pulley, Jeremy Willis, Hank Stanfill, Andy Duensing, Corey DeGuira, and Zach Glaser. I congratulate these players and others who have made significant contributions to their success, including Hendersonville High School Principal Paul Decker, Athletic Trainer Robb Williams, Athletic Director Charlie Lewis, and Team Managers Kathy Calderala and Megan McMullen.

However, the greatest honor goes to the parents who, I am sure, are very proud of their sons' accomplishments. I give my highest congratulations to these young men on their great achievement. I am certain the Hendersonville community is very proud of these young men for their hard work and dedication.

IN HONOR OF COLONEL DAVID
(MICKEY) MARKUS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to honor the memory of a truly exceptional citizen on the 50th anniversary of his tragic death.

Colonel David (Mickey) Markus was a hero. Brooklyn born and bred, Colonel Marcus graduated from West Point in 1924 before returning to Brooklyn to attend Brooklyn Law School. After graduation, Colonel Marcus served our country as an Assistant United States Attorney and then as an officer in the Army during World War II.

In 1948, Colonel Markus travelled to the Middle East to fight for the creation of a Jewish state in the War of Independence. While serving as an officer in the Israeli army, Colonel Markus was killed in battle.

Even though he was serving in a foreign army, Colonel Markus was buried at West Point under special permission by President Truman. His contribution to the fight for an independent Israel were recognized by Prime Minister Ben Curion, who issued a special statement in his honor. Colonel Marcus's gave is honored with pebbles left by visitors in the Jewish tradition.

Colonel Marcus made our neighborhood and our country proud. We recognize his achievements on this solemn day and honor his memory.

CONGRATULATING BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Benjamin Franklin Middle School in

Ridgewood, New Jersey, on receiving the U.S. Department of Education's prestigious Blue Ribbon Schools Award.

This award recognizes that Benjamin Franklin Middle School is one of the finest schools in our entire nation. This proves that public education works and that our young people in Bergen County are among the best and brightest. This accomplishment is the result of hard work on the part of students, their parents, teachers and the Board of Education. Special congratulations go to Principal Paul Folkemer, and Superintendent of Schools Frederick J. Stokley. As a former teacher and school board member, I am proud of everyone associated with this accomplishment.

Of the thousands of middle schools and high schools across the United States, only 166 this year were found to be outstanding enough to receive this high honor. Recipients of the Blue Ribbon Schools Award have been judged particularly effective at meeting local, state and national goals. The award is presented to schools that have shown strong leadership, a clear vision and sense of mission, high quality teaching, challenging curriculum, a safe environment for learning, solid evidence of family involvement, evidence that the school helps all students achieve high standards, and a commitment to share best practices with other schools. These schools clearly display the quality of excellence necessary to prepare our young people for the challenges of the next century.

With 600 students, Benjamin Franklin has served students in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades as a middle school since 1985, when it reorganized from a junior high serving seventh, eighth and ninth grades. The mission of the school is to "help children grow up"—intellectually, emotionally, socially and physically—and its organization, instructional program and support system are focused on that goal. The school is divided into two "houses," each with an administrator, guidance counselor, learning disabilities consultant and 12 teachers divided into three teams of four each. Each team meets daily to discuss curriculum, review individual student progress and coordinate activities.

The school's curriculum is comprehensive and challenging. All sixth-grade students are required to take classes in English, math, science, social studies, a foreign language, physical education, art, technology, health and music. Seventh- and eighth-graders take courses in the same categories plus a selection of electives. The focus of the curriculum is on mastery of the language, problem solving, creativity, critical thinking and basic skill development.

Modern technology is a part of all courses. The school has a three-room technology center, a television studio, an automated information retrieval system, and televisions, telephones and computers in every classroom. Students word process all English assignments.

Since 1990, Benjamin Franklin has emphasized a "reality-based" curriculum that links academic topics to real-life situations. Students have explored how race relations played a role in the Yankees' decision to stay in the Bronx, the arson of African-American churches and the World War II Holocaust.

The excellence of Benjamin Franklin's academic program has been repeatedly recognized. In 1996, the school was selected as

one of the top 10 schools in New Jersey and was recognized for its reality-based curriculum. In the past four years, the school has received nine Best Practices Awards from the state Department of Education, recognizing its courses in citizenship (twice), career education, English (twice), art, special education, foreign language and physical education. No other school in New Jersey has received that many awards during the four-year history of the Best Practices program.

Benjamin Franklin students are well prepared by their teachers, parents and role models in the community. They can rest assured they will be able to handle whatever challenges they choose in life. Once again, congratulations to everyone involved in this impressive achievement.

SPEAKER GINGRICH ADDRESSES
ISRAEL'S PARLIAMENT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to share with our colleagues the address the Speaker delivered at Israel's parliament during our visit last week in commemoration of Israel's jubilee anniversary. The Speaker's appearance at the Knesset podium was the first by any Speaker of the House of Representatives. Such a historic event reaffirms and underscores the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Israel, and especially between Israel and the Congress of the United States. Accordingly, while many of our colleagues were privileged to hear the Speaker deliver these moving remarks, I am certain that the remainder of our colleagues would appreciate having the opportunity to review these remarks as well.

This congressional visit to Israel—to celebrate the miraculous rebirth of the modern State of Israel—was the largest visit of Members of the House and Senate to Israel in its fifty-year history. Under the Speaker's leadership, Members participated in valuable meetings with Prime Minister Netanyahu, and with Speaker Dan Tichon, with colleagues of ours in the Knesset. In what was a precedent-setting meeting, it was agreed that a US-Israel parliamentary group would be established, with the first bilateral focus to be on missile defense systems.

We were also privileged to spend several hours with Minister of National Infrastructure Ariel Sharon, who took us to two settlements across the green line in the West Bank. At one site, known as Paduel, we saw across the entire coastal plain to Ben Gurion airport and the skyline of Tel Aviv. It was clear that Israel's security concerns are deep and real.

In his remarks to the Knesset, Speaker GINGRICH eloquently relayed the affection and respect we have for the people and State of Israel. It was a memorable and historic day for the Knesset, the Congress of the United States, and for the citizens our two great democratic institutions represent.

Accordingly, I submit the Speaker's speech for the Knesset to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REMARKS BY U.S. HOUSE SPEAKER NEWT GINGRICH TO THE ISRAELI KNESSET, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1998

Speaker Dan Tichon and Mrs. Tichon; ministers and deputy ministers of the government of Israel; members of the Knesset, former Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel; former members of the Knesset; my congressional colleagues; distinguished guests and friends—and as I look out, I see friends, many of whom go back for many years—it is a great honor to stand before you today in the Knesset, the one truly democratic parliament in the entire Middle East. For 50 years, the Knesset has led a nation that has gathered in people from over a hundred lands, survived the perils of many wars, and built a thriving nation out of the desert.

As we celebrate the remarkable achievements of the last 50 years, let me simply say: kol hah-kavod—all honor to you. Democratic leader Dick Gephardt and I have joined with the largest bipartisan gathering of congressmen and senators ever to visit Jerusalem. We are here to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Israel's rebirth as a modern state. We commemorate 50 years of a close and cooperative relationship between our two countries and our two peoples.

In a sense, however, we are not only celebrating the last 50 years. The American and Israeli people are bound together by 3,000 years of a shared and ancient tradition. We are bound together by a common spiritual experience.

It is a bond that is felt most powerfully here, in this city. As we overlook Jerusalem and look at the sights that touched the lives of Abraham, David, and Christ, we understand the depth of a relationship that is far more than shared geopolitical interests. We are bound together morally. Our two countries are committed to freedom, democracy, the rule of law, and individual rights. We're bound together by pure friendship.

It has been a privilege for me to return to Israel and spend time with your leaders, some of whom I've known for almost 20 years. For Marianne, it has been a chance to see friends she worked with on the Israel free trade zone issue.

A member of our delegation, Congressman Tom Lantos, a survivor of the Holocaust, first visited Israel in 1956. And this is his 57th trip to visit Israel.

Two key chairmen in our delegation, Bob Livingston and Ben Gilman, have coupled their leadership in Congress with a deep understanding and love for the land and people of Israel.

Another member, Congressman Henry Waxman, returns to Israel often to visit his daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren, who live here.

The ties that bind America to Israel are greater than the economic and security interests that our nations share. We are two nations grown from a common source, both forged by the courage and imagination of pioneers and both expressing in our founding documents our ultimate reliance on divine providence.

As we celebrate with you, we remember together the courage of David, who established Jerusalem 3,000 years ago as the political and spiritual capital of the Jewish people. We commemorated that event the last time Marianne and I saw Prime Minister Rabin alive, at an event in our Capitol, in the Rotunda, to celebrate the 3,000th anniversary of Jerusalem. Prime Minister Rabin spoke with deep emotion of his own ties to Jerusalem, the city where he was born and the city he fought to defend throughout his life. We in Congress stood with him then and stand with you today in recognizing Jerusalem as the united and eternal capital of Israel.

We remember the commitment of the early Zionists who convened the first Zionist Congress a century ago, lived through the horror of the Holocaust, and finally, witnessed the birth of a Jewish homeland in Eretz Yisrael. We remember the story of the last 50 years, of a state that has survived wars and countless acts of terrorism to maintain its place among the nations. We remember with you because we believe that the anniversary of Israel's rebirth is not just a celebration for Israel alone, it is a celebration for all who are inspired by the faith that was born in this land. It is a celebration for all who see in Israel an outpost in the struggle for freedom across the globe. And it is a celebration for all who see in the fundamental relationship between our two countries a remarkable history and a great hope.

For we are here to celebrate more than the first 50 years. In a sense, we're here to celebrate the first 3,000 years. And we're not just here to look ahead with you to the next 50 years; we dream of how we and our children can build a future that holds more than the hope for mere survival, a future that can lead to a lasting prosperity, an enduring peace, and a truly free land. Such a future, one marked by peace, prosperity and freedom, must be built upon an unending commitment to security for those who seek peace.

One of our greatest presidents, Ronald Reagan, had a simple strategy to expand freedom across the globe. It came down to three words: peace through strength. He knew that strength was the key to security and that security was essential to peace. He knew that a lasting peace required a durable security.

This truth was reinforced for me in a personal and powerful way during this trip to Israel. On Sunday, we visited the Weizman Institute, where we met with some of your most talented scientists to learn about the technological breakthroughs that will shape our mutual future. As we were leaving, I spoke to Manuela Deviri, whose son Yoni was killed in Lebanon on February 26th of this year. A 20-year-old staff sergeant from Kfar Saba, he served in an intelligence unit and died when a mortar round struck his position. Manuela had, in Abraham Lincoln's words, laid the most costly sacrifice on the altar of freedom. She had lost her son. She still has another son and a daughter and a granddaughter. Yet she said to me unequivocally that she did not believe peace could come without security. And this was her formula: "You should not need two words," she said. "Peace has within it the word security." When you say peace, it must include security, or it has not meaning. While this tragedy has deprived Manuela of Yoni, I know the deepest hope that she has for her granddaughter, Gali, is a future of peace, freedom and security. We join Manuela Deviri and the rest of the Israeli people in their aspirations for peace. No one can understand the depth of that aspiration unless they have lived so long without peace. And no one can hope to achieve true peace unless it is always coupled with true security.

The peace process must ensure that Israel will retain the ability its own citizens from terrorism. It must ensure that Israel maintains secure borders with its neighbors. Without establishing those realities, it cannot succeed.

For this reason, we support the Clinton administration when it says that Israel alone must determine its security needs. We cannot allow non-Israelis to substitute their judgment for the generals the Israel has trusted with its security. If Israel is to take risks for peace, as she has often done in the past, it must be risks she accepts, not risks that are imposed upon her.

While the peace process is designed to provide security within Israel and on her borders, perhaps the greatest threat is beyond the peace process. Israel and the United States now face a growing threat beyond the horizon: weapons of mass destruction in the hands of outlaw dictatorships.

Through our victory in the Cold War, the United States and its allies defeated Soviet communism. In the subsequent years, however, rogue regimes in countries like Iraq, Iran, North Korea and Libya emerged from the shadows of the vanishing Soviet empire. In the hands of these dictatorships, weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them have become a dangerous threat to Israel, to the United States and to our allies. Like few others on the planet, Israelis know the real palpable threat from dictatorships that are methodically developing these weapons and delivery technologies.

In 1991, 28 Iraqi Scud missiles rained down on Israel, inflicting casualties and portending Israel's vulnerability. We too know the consequences of these weapons. Thirty-eight young Americans were killed when an Iraqi Scud struck their barracks in Dhahran. Despite the partial effectiveness of Patriot missiles, at times our only defense was the inaccuracy of the Scuds themselves. In our review of the Gulf War, we discovered that not one Scud or Scud launcher was confirmed as destroyed on the ground in Iraq, despite a great effort to do so.

Since 1991, rogue dictatorships have relentlessly worked to improve both their weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. Nevertheless, in some quarters, there is a breathtaking avoidance of what these facts imply. If dictatorships work while democracies talk, a catastrophe will become inevitable. For democracies to survive and dictatorships to fail, we must establish a vision of a secure democracy, and we must implement three parallel strategies to achieve that vision.

Our success must be built on the strategies of containment, defense and replacement. First, we must put unrelenting pressure on anyone assisting these outlaw dictatorships with their weapons programs. We cannot have normal relations with governments' either tolerating or encouraging assistance to these dictatorships, whether the governments are active participants or acquiescent partners.

Due to Russian assistance, Iran will reportedly be able to manufacture its own medium-range ballistic missiles by the end of this year capable of striking Israel and parts of Europe. Russia has also assisted Iraq with its own weapons program. It is time for our patience with the Russian government to come to an end. It should be clearly communicated that Russia's relationship with the United States and Israel, and other nations of the West, will suffer if its actions do not match its commitments. The same message should be expressed to others, including China, who assist these countries in their nuclear, chemical, biological and missile programs. We have a range of policy instruments at our disposal, including diplomatic and economic levers, and we should be prepared to use them.

The United States must make clear that stopping Iraq and Iran from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is its most intense goal. And we should organize our allies to jointly prevent these dictatorships from acquiring weapons of terror.

Second, we cannot rely solely on containment to protect us from rogue dictatorships' developing these capabilities. As these countries develop more and more accurate guidance systems for their missiles with increasingly virulent biological and chemical warheads, it will become even more urgent to

develop effective defenses against these systems. In the United States today, we do not have the military capability to stop even one theater or intercontinental ballistic missile from reaching its target.

Our senior military officers would be reduced to scanning the horizon like the rest of us, watching for the missile that could destroy our city, our family, our home. We are totally vulnerable. But we are told that a 25-year-old treaty with a non-existent entity, the Soviet Union, prevents us from responding to this danger.

Israel, not bounded by an outmoded dogma, is taking steps to develop missile defense and we are assisting in those efforts. We have joined the Israeli government in the Arrow ballistic missile defense initiative to protect your citizens from the very real threat. The Arrow program is a tribute to the ingenuity and determination of the people of Israel to forge an effective defense for your homeland. The United States must aggressively develop both theater and global missile defenses to complement and reinforce the protection Arrow will provide here in Israel.

Containment and defense provide interim security, but they cannot, by themselves, guarantee success. As long as individual dictators or regimes based on hatred work to develop terror weapons, all democratic societies will be threatened with catastrophe. A single nuclear, chemical or biological device in one of our great cities would create a tragedy of unthinkable proportions.

Our third strategy must be to preempt catastrophe by insisting that dictatorships be replaced with democracies. Clearly, the free world has the capacity to liberate the people of Iraq; clearly, the free world has the resources to encourage the people of Iran to complete the process of change which hopefully began with the election of President Khatami. We need the will, the courage and the determination to work together to replace dictatorships seeking weapons of terror with democracies seeking friendship and economic prosperity.

This vision of democratic success and the failure of dictatorships will require the same level of courage and commitment that in World War II defeated Nazi Germany, fascist Italy, and imperial Japan. It will require the unrelenting persistence that for 45 years methodically contained, defended against, and in concert with the Russian and other captive peoples, ultimately replaced a communist dictatorship with fledgling democracies. Those democracies, while still struggling, have advanced freedom dramatically from the police state they replaced.

Free peoples who face down and defeated these dangers, should see today's dangerous but fragile dictatorships for what they are—our opportunities to expand freedom. Sustaining security and establishing freedom will lead not only to peace but also to economic prosperity. If we achieve peace through security in this region, the economies will flourish. They will flourish first because open borders and free trade produce wealth. No one should know this better than the Palestinians. When acts of terror force Israel to seal its border, it is the Palestinians who suffer most. They lose access to the strong Israeli economy, and 100,000 Palestinians are cut off from their jobs. When regional tension chokes off commerce, it is Israel's neighbors who suffer most. Open borders and free trade allow others to share in Israel's economic growth.

In addition, the region's economies will flourish as broad cooperation solves the most pressing problems of the next 50 years. Nowhere is that cooperation more vital than in dealing with the shortage in the region's most precious resource, water. Water has al-

ways been a central security concern in this land. Hezekiah enhanced Jerusalem's security dramatically when he protected the Gihon spring, his water source, by extending the walls of the city. Today, water is an equally critical security concern, with the future of aquifers like the Yarkon as a principal issue in the peace process.

Right now, the United States gives incremental assistance to manage the problem. It has provided hundreds of millions of dollars to the Palestinians, primarily to tap new sources of water and manage the existing ones. In addition, it has assisted other countries in the region by providing them with Israeli expertise on things like drip irrigation and water recycling.

Each of these efforts does assist countries that have a large and growing water deficit. They ultimately have a marginal impact, however. Our challenge for the next 50 years is to find the strategic solution to the shortage of water in the region. We must do more than manage an ever-scarcer resource. We must support the scientific and engineering advances that will erase the shortage of water forever. Israel, the country that caused the desert to bloom, must lead this effort. From the cisterns of Masada to the drip irrigation of today, Israel has learned how to preserve a scarce resource. Today it is the world's leader on those questions.

In the future, Israel should become the world leader on expanding the supply of water. It has both the regional need and the human capital to lower the cost of desalinization and end the shortage of water for the region.

The United States has already invested in sharing Israeli expertise with the region, learning to manage a scarce resource. For the future, leadership demands that we do more than simply manage the current options. We, the United States, must invest with Israel to overwhelm the shortage of water with research that will provide fresh water from an abundant source, the oceans that cover most of our planet.

Our joint efforts for the future are built on the close relationship between our two countries. This relationship has been fostered in a sustained way by the United States Congress. The strong personal bond that members of Congress feel toward Israel has led to consistent support of the state, reaching back to congressional resolutions as early as 1922 that supported a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Congress approved its first package of aid to Israel, \$65 million, in 1951. Congress pressed to maintain Israel's qualitative military edge. It provided emergency military assistance during the Gulf War. Congress approved \$10 billion in housing-loan guarantees in order to absorb the flood of Jewish refugees from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia. It is Congress that enacted legislation in 1995 that requires our government to move its embassy to Jerusalem, finally recognizing the fact that Jerusalem has been Israel's capital for the last 50 years.

As speaker of the United States House, I want to initiate a far more direct relationship between the Knesset and the Congress. Today, Speaker Tichon and I are inaugurating a new U.S.-Israel interparliamentary initiative on strategic cooperation to be pursued by members from the U.S. Congress and the Knesset. This effort was conceived by Chairman Uzi Landau of the Knesset's Foreign and Defense Affairs Committee and Senator JOHN KYL of the U.S. Congress. The initiative will focus on security issues, particularly the crucial question of missile defense. It offers an excellent starting point for broadening and deepening the interaction between the Congress and the Knesset. The relationship are we establishing between Con-

gress and the Knesset, will not be unique. As democracy spreads across the region, as it inevitably will, we should work together to broaden the interaction with other democratic parliaments.

As we celebrate Israel's 50th anniversary, we honor those both American and Israeli whose commitment to security and freedom ensured Israel's survival. Today, we must draw inspiration from their example. And let me just close by sharing with you. We've had a wonderful several days. We just had a meeting with your Foreign and Defense Committee that was very direct and very candid on both sides, not quite up to the Knesset standard of bluntness, but we're trying to learn. I just want to share with you, for one brief moment, the magic that you represent. One hundred years ago, this was Ottoman Turkish land. Russia was czarist. Germany was imperial. China had not yet had the revolution that ended the Confucian domination, and the Manchu Dynasty was still there. Japan was imperial in every sense, and democracy was a strange idea in only a few countries.

One hundred years later, we are gaining. It's painful. It costs lives. We make big mistakes. If you go to Yad Vashem you're reminded with heart-rendering clarity of the cost of being wrong.

And yet in America, in Israel, in Europe, in more and more of Asia, in Russia, day by day, this thing that we jointly represent—elect people to speak for you, put them in one room, and make them fight it out—this thing is slowly spreading across the planet.

I am convinced from our trip here that Israeli democracy's never been more vibrant. It's never had a greater range of potential leaders pushing, shoving, arguing, it's never wrestled more passionately with the future of Israel and its relation with its neighbors. And as an American, I can tell you how much we gained from these days, how stronger we will be going home, how much more grateful we are that you here, in the city of David, continue to stand for freedom, and how much we want to reach out to work with each and every one of you to make sure that 50 years and 3,000 years from now freedom exists in this land.

Thank you for allowing us to visit.

TENTH ANNUAL ASBURY PARK CAROUSEL AWARDS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1998

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this evening, Thursday, June 4th, the Greater Asbury Park, NJ, Chamber of Commerce, will present its Tenth Carousel Awards Dinner at Christie's Restaurant in Wanamassa, NJ. It is a great honor for me to pay tribute to this year's recipients.

The Carousel Awards express the recognition and appreciation of a grateful community to individuals and organizations who have contributed in many ways to the revitalization of Asbury Park, making this great American city a better place to live and work. The recipients of the 1998 awards are:

New Jersey Natural Gas Company, Spirit of Asbury Park Award; Monmouth County Freeholder Theodore J. Narozanick, Special Recognition Award; The Monmouth Ocean Development Council, Special Recognition